THE CUBAN GENERAL TELLS OF THE ATROCITIES OF WEYLER.

Wounded Insurgents Followed and Slaughtered, and Penceful Cubans Dishonored and Killed.

TORCH USED BY SPANIARDS

TO DEPRIVE THE PATRIOTS OF THEIR USUAL PLACES OF SHELTER.

Cartridges Needed for the Spring Campaign-"Official" Report of an Ambuscade and Fight.

WASHINGTON, April 10. - President Palma, of the Cuban delegation in the United States, has made public the following letter received from General Gomez, the insurgent leader, dated Sangua, Cuba, March 19, regarding war conditions on the island: "Dear Friend-The war continues more ac-"Dear Friend—The war continues more active and hard on account of the fierce character which General Weyler has given to it.
Our wounded are followed and assassinated cruelly. He who has the misfortune to fall into the hands of the Spanish troops perishes without fail. The peaceful country people only find death and dishonor. Cuba to-day, as in 1868, only presents pools of blood dried by conflagrations. Our enemies are burning the houses to deprive us, according to them, of our quarters for spring. We will never use reprisals, for we understand that the revolution will never need to triumph by being cruel and sanguinary. We will go on with this war—the ultimate result of which you need not worry about—with success for the arms of the republic. We fight when convenient to us against an enemy tired out and without faith. My plans are well under-stood by my subordinates, and each one

nows what to do. "Give us cartridges so that our soldiers can light, and you can depend that in the spring the enemy's army will be greatly reduced, and it will be necessary for Spain to send another army, and I do not know whether it the money with which to do it. We have great military advantage over the enemy the incapacity of the majority of General Veyler's generals. The fake official reports ipposed victories, with which they cynic-pretend to deceive themselves, their gov-ient and the world, contribute to the dy triumph of the revolution. No human ich has for its base falseness and inmy can be either firm or lasting. Every-ing that Spain orders and sends to this ad, that she has drenched with the blood of er own children, only serves to ruin her

"Much is said and written about the rec-"Much is said and written about the recognition of belligerency by the American government. This would be very advantageous to us, and is only doing justice, but, as when we rose against tyranny, we only counted on the strength of our arms and the firm resolution of victory, we follow our march unconcerned, satisfied that what is to happen will happen. Your friend, "MAXIMO GOMEZ."

LED INTO AN AMBUSCADE.

Spanish Troops Drawn Into a Ravine and Many Shot Down.

HAVANA, April 10,-General Oliver, near Camajuani, province of Santa Clara, has had a severe engagement with six hundred insurgents under Jose Gonzales, the colored leader, and others, resulting in the defeat of the insurgents, with a loss of thirty killed and many wounded. The troops lost fifteen killed and had twenty-six wounded The insurgents drew the troops into an ambuscade in a densely wooded ravine. Behind earthworks, completely masked with brush, the insurgents awaited the troops. Scouts sent forward by the Spanish comnander were allowed to pass, but when the troops were well inside the ambuscade a dynamite bomb was suddenly hurled into their ranks, exploding and killing several men and wounding a number of others, esides almost causing a panic. At first the Spanish infantry gave way, being taken completely by surprise and seeing many soldiers falling here and there without being able to do more than fire apparently into thick brushwood, from which came the flashes of flame which told of the presnce of the insurgents. Later, however, the troops were railied and made a splendid dash forward and up the sides of the hills over the earthworks, driving the insurgents before them at the point of the bayonet and shooting them down. Thus the fire of the enemy was quickly silenced and the troops captured and razed the insurgent earthworks on both sides of the ambuscade, where they found a number of boxes of emmunition and several rifles.

A column of gendarmes and volunteers has been engaged with a detachment of about one thousand insurgents, under the endership of Capitole, at the farm of Fermin, near Jovellanes, province of Mantanas. The insurgents left eight killed and the government force captured a quantity of arms. Later the Spanish column pursued ighteen more of the enemy.

A report that Gomez died of heart failure while on his way tewards Santiago de Cuba nes from the eastern part of Santa Clara ovince. There is no direct confirmation of story, but it is known he has been proding slowly towards the far eastern end the sland, broken in health. The effect of the island, broken in health. The effect of Gomez's absence is now perceptible. The insurgent bands in Matanzas and Havana provinces generally are not as active as formerly. However, a rebel band numbering four hundred appeared at Salud and Guivo recently and exchanged shots with the Spanish garrisons without result. This move, it is believed, was intended as a diversion to draw attention to the rear of the Maceo is in Pinar del Rio province.

Maceo is in Pinar del Rio province still.

He has not made any demonstration against

military line across the island. His days ago, but is not yet within striking dis-tance of it. The railway stationmaster at Pinar del Rio City is in Havana. He reall quiet between the Trocha and that He ridicules the story printed in the I States that Pinar del Rio City had en attacked by Maceo. The station agent as been there for the last three months ad says no rebels have shown themselves until Bandera is with Maceo.

Along the whole tracha-sixteen miles-all copie living within five hundred yards of the military lines have been directed to leave. There has been no firing on any outposts since this order has been put in force. Not one of the nearly 28,000 troops guarding the trocha is allowed to sleep at light. All are kept under arms during darkroing up daily. At no point can the rebels an attack without facing strongly

The Hanava press passes over the action of the House of Representatives at Washington with scant comment. The Union Conetitutional, a Spanish organ, says: "Little more may be expected on the wornout sub-ject of belligerency. Unless we are mistaken

Awarded Highest Honors-World's Fair. ·DR:



MOST PERFECT MADE A pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Free from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant, 40 YEARS THE STANDARD.

LETTER FROM GOMEZ the Washington legislators are not the only ones who have yet to be sorry for their acts. All here are confident of Cleveland's cnes who have yet to be sorry for their acts. All here are confident of Cleveland's good faith and good sense. Our government continues to take all precautions dictated by patriotism and pride." The Correspondencia, the military organ of the army, says: "Memory teaches us that during the last war in Cuba very much the same man! festations were made by some people in the United States, and what of it? What was the resuit? Nothing." The subject is not much discussed, even in clubs or cafes.

There is nothing but red tape now between Walter Dygert and freedom. Statistics collected regarding the insurgents show that their leaders are nearly all men without property. About three thousand of the insurgents are under twenty years of age, and their total number is said to be about 35,000. Many of them are without

A suspicious-looking steamer was sighted off the entrance of the bay of Caminar, near San Nicolas, Santaigo de Cuba. Troops were sent to reconnoiter and the strange vessel disappeared.

The torpedo boat Galician, while cruising about three miles from the shore, near Caleta, captured a boat containing three for-eigners, who upon being searched were found o be without documents, establishing their dentity. Two of them were German-Americans and one was an Englishman. They say they were bound from San Domingo to Hayti, but were carried by the currents to the In an insurgent ambuscade recently, four of the guerrillas of Camajuani were killed near that place.

The insurgents have burned a bridge at Quintanal, in the Matanzas district. The insurgent leader Jesus Herreas, with a band of two hundred, took by surprise a lighter carrying provisions on the river Tanamamo and escorted by a corporal and eight soldiers. The corporal and three privates were wounded; the rest were taken prisoners. The insurgents had one killed and several wounded. They burned such groceries as they were not able to carry away with them. A woman and the captain of the lighter were also wounded.

The insurgents have burned the splendid houses and machinery at the central plantation of San Antonio, owned by the Marquez Davalos. The loss will be \$500,000. The village of San Martin, in Havana province, including a church, has also been burned. Gendarmes on the plantation of Minas in the Colon district have killed eight insur-

A numerous band of insurgents attacked the village of Gabriel, and, being repulsed, they burned the machinery and houses of the plantation of Victoria and other larms in The insurgents have burned a Sagua pas-

senger train, one of the escort being killed and six wounded.

Azcul Miranda, a prisoner on board the gunboat Mensagero jumped overboard in an attempt to escape, but he was wounded by a 129 to 108: shot while in the water and was recaptured. The insurgents have attacked the town of Batabano, but they were repulsed by the The Bourbon princes, Conde and Caserta, who have been participating in the cam-Spain to-day.

UNCONFIRMED STORY.

President Cleveland Reported to Have Taken Action.

CHICAGO, April 10.-A special dispatch to the Times-Herald from Washington says: At last President Cleveland has taken action in behalf of Cuba. He has made to Spain a formal proposition that the good offices of between that country and her rebellious colony in the West Indies. This proposal was made in a cablegram of instructions to our minister at Madrid, Mr. Taylor, which was dispatched to-day. No diplomatic dispatch of equal importance has left this capital since Secretary Olney's note to the British government on the Venezuela boundary quesbrings to a crisis the relations between the United States and Spain, which have been unsettled since the outbreak of the Cuban rebellion. The note thoroughly explains the attitude of the United States and the reasons which have led to this action. principal points of the dispatch are:

"First-The President offers the good offices of the United States government in mediation between Spain and the insurgents, with a view to a settlement of the trouble and to bring about peace in the island.
"Second—The note recalls the correspondence between this government and Spain at the time of the ten years' war, when President Grant and Secretary Fish proposed mediation, and the Spanish government, though declining to accept it, promised cer-tain reforms in Cuba. The fact that the United States was in part instrumental in bringing about that settlement, and the charge that the Spanish government has not cept its promises, is given as a reason why United States now has a right to be

heard in the case. "Third-It is pointed out that the presenrebellion in Cuba has assumed a much more serious aspect than any former insurrection, the insurgents having apparently tak-en possession of all of the island except Havana and a small section of country

"Spain is assured of the fact that the United States is actuated by only disinterested motives and by a desire through friendship to bring about a more pacific and satisfactory state of affairs in the island. Spain is urged to accept our good offices in the spirit in which they are tendered, and the spirit in which they are tendered, and the hope is expressed that the Spanish government will see its way to granting reforms in Cuba. The President does not ask Spain to grant the independence of Cuba, nor does he suggest that home rule be accorded the people of that island. He leaves all these questions of method to be discussed after Spain shall have expressed a religious to account mediation.

lingness to accept mediation Menson's Expedition Landed. TAMPA, Fla., April 10,-The Cubans here held meetings to-night in both their club louses in commemoration of the twentyconstitution and the fourth anniversary of the formation of a Cuban revolutionary party by Jose Marti. News was received to-night zon's expedition of forty-seven men.

Filibusters "Not Guilty." NEW YORK, April 10.-After being out eight minutes the jury in the case against the Cubans charged with being concerned in the Bermuda filibustering expedition, returned a verdict of "not guilty." Counsel for the defendants, Mr. Rubens, moved for the discharge of the prisoners and the return of the property. Judge Brown said that this would follow in the natural course.

What Does Spain Fear? MADRID, April 10.-The government is planning for the defense of the coast in the event of war.

Temperance Abbreviations. New York Evening Sun.

Is there any subtle connection between temperance and abbreviations? Does signing the pledge, wearing the bow of white ribbon, and all the rest of it, induce a propensity for curtailing words and phrases, for speakof things by their initials, as it were? These questions are not asked in a spirit of levity, but proceed from an earnest desire levity, but proceed from an earnest desire to know just why the members of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union always speak of that body as the Doubleyou See Tee You, and the Young Woman's Christian Temperance Union as the Wy Doubleyou See Tee You? Not content with this, indeed, the name of the two organizations are still further curtailed to "The ubleyous" and the "Wys," which, to the outsider, sounds not only puzzling, but dis respectful. Apparently the same spirit animates all temperance diction. The thorough going white ribboner never refers to the English leader of the movement as Lady Henry Somerset in full, but as "Lady Henry." But the climax was capped in a Broadway car the other day when a girl boasting a big bow of white ribbon turned to one not so garnished and said: "Look here, did you know that F. E. W. (in pre-cisely the same tone that Theosophists speak of H. P. B.) was coming to New York pretty soon? "And who is F. E. W.?" "Good gracious, don't you know?" cried the first girl, who was evidently what is known as a "Y." "Why we 'Ys' always call her that now. I mean Miss Frances E. Willard, of course."

Movements of Steamers. LIVERPOOL, April 10.-Arrived: Britan-c, from New York. Salled: Cevic, for SOUTHAMPTON, April 10.—Sailed: Augusta Victoria, from Hamburg, for New York.

BRHMEN, April 10. - Arrived: H. H. Meler, from Baltimore, NEW YORK, April 10.-Arrived: Phoe-QUEENSTOWN. April 11 .- Arrived: Umbria, from New York. NAPLES, April 10 .- Sailed: Belgravia, for GENOA, April 11.-Arrived: Ems, from

Its Strong Point.

Washington Star. What do you think is the strongest phase f my boom?" asked the candidate.
And his candid friend unnesitatingly re-"It's advertising department."

DELEGATES INSTRUCTED TO VOTI FOR THE OHIO CANDIDATE.

Platform Adopted Declaring Against Issue of Any Dollar That Is Not Equal in Value to the Gold Dollar.

TROUBLE AT LOUISVILLE

TWO SETS OF DELEGATES WILL B SENT TO THE MOUND CITY.

Eight Delegates Chosen by Rhode Island Republicans Yesterday, but No instructions Given.

PORTLAND, Ore., April 10.-The Republican State convention this afternoon adopted a platform which declares for the use of both gold and silver with such restrictions as will secure the maintenance of values of the two metals. The delegates to the national convention were instructed to vote for McKinley for President. Following is the financial plank in full:

"The American people, from tradition and nterest, favor bimetallism and the Repubcan party demands the use of both gold and silver as standard money with such restrictions and under such provisions, to be determined by legislation, as will secure the maintenance of the parity of the values of the metals so that the purchasing and debt-paying power of the dollar, whether of silver, gold or paper shall be at all time equal. The interest of the producers of the country—its farmers and its workingmen demand that every dollar, paper or coin, issued by the government shall be as good as any other dollar."

The following resolution, which was offered as a substitute of the financial plank of the platform, was defeated by a vote of

gold and silver to the extent which they can be maintained in circulation at parity we are earnestly opposed to the free and unlimited coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1 for the reason that it would destroy such parity, enormously contract the volume of currency, by forcing gold out of circula-tion, and immediately place the country on a sliver basis. Believing that the effect of international demonetization of sliver can be overcome only by international remonetiza-tion of that metal, the Republican party of Oregon most earnestly favors such measures as will accomplish that purpose."

The platform favors protection and the reciprocity policy of James G. Blaine, the election of United States Senators by a dithe United States be accepted in mediation | rect vote of the people, and the speedy construction of the Nicaragua canal by the United States government. The following resolution indorsing McKinley for President was unanimously passed

"This Republican convention expresses its preference for President of the United States and names William McKinley, the great Ohio statesman, as its candidate, and the delegates to the national convention are instructed to give him their undivided support first, last and all the time.' The following were chosen delegates to the St. Louis convention: V. A. Booth, Charles Hilton, R. H. Dodd and J. W. Meldrum. The following were nominated for presidential electors: E. L. Smith, T. T. Geer, S. M. Yoran, John A. Caples, R. S. Bean was renominated for Supreme Judge by ac-

The Democratic State convention to-day hose delegates to the national convention selecting F. A. E. Starr, of Multnomal county, as chairman of the State central committee and made congressional nominations as follows: First district, Jefferson Myers, Lynn county; Second, A. S. Bennett, Wasco county.

"LITTLE RHODY'S" DELEGATION. Eight Men Selected to Represent the

State at St. Louis. publican State convention was held here today for the election of delegates at large to the national convention at St. Louis. Adin among other things, in assuming the chair: for President who will be an exponent of these principles, and there is no man whom I can more heartily name than New England's greatest statesman, Thomas Brackett

The following were elected delegates at large: Edward T. Freeman, Central Falls; ex-Mayor Frank F. Olney, Providence; A. L. Chester, Westerly, and S. W. Kallen, East Greenwich. The alternates are Senator Andrew J. Currier, Cumberland; Laurian Sharpe, jr., Providence; William S. Stearns, Pawtucket, and Col. Charles H. Childs, Pawtucket. The delegates were not instructed.

The only resolution adopted was one presented by the Providence Board of Trade, which declared in favor of gold as a mone-tary standard, in favor of a national court of arbitration and denounces the free coinage of silver. Conventions for the two congressional dis-

vention. For the First district John S. Sanborn, of Newport, and Geo. J. Smith, of Barington, were elected delegates, and Reginald Norman, of Newport, and C. H. Church, of Bristol, alternates. For the Second district Charles Francis, of Woonsocket, and Walter A. Reed, of Gloucester, were chosen dele-gates, and James Limpton, of Pawtucket, and Charles Johnson, of Warwick, alternates.

NONPARTISAN CONVENTION.

It Will Discuss Means for Taking the

Tariff Question Out of Politics. DETROIT, April 10 .- The question of holding a nonpolitical tariff convention in Detroit was decided in the affirmative to-day as the result of negotiations on the subject between S. B. Archer, secretary of the National Tariff Commission League, and the local convention league. The convention will begin May 26. It is proposed that a call therefor be issued by the two national labor organizations, one national agricultural organization and fifteen commercial organizations. The subjects proposed to be discussed are stated by Secretary Archer as follows: First-The discussion of ways and means for taking the tariff question out of partisan politics and making it a business question, Second-Discussion of the improvement of the consular service and its employment for the increasing of our foreign trade, especially with the Central and South American re-Third-Advisability of recommending

Congress the creation of a department of commerce, manufactures and labor, and of making the chief of such department a member of the President's Cabinet. Fourth-Advisability of forming a permanent organization for the purpose of holding annual conventions for the conisderation of national questions, and of making recomnendations to Congres relative thereto. Committees will be appointed to present the lans adopted by the convention to the na-

tional political conventions, and to urge their embodiment in their respective platforms. SPLIT AT LOUISVILLE.

Supporters of Governor Bracley and

McKinley's Followers at War. LOUISVILLE, Ky., April 10.- There will be two sets of delegates from Louisville and Jefferson county to the State Republican convention, which meets here April 15, and two sets of delegates claiming to represent the Fifth congressional district will demand admittance to the national convention at St. Louis. This is the result of the attempt to hold the district convention in this city tolight. The fight began when the report of the committee on credentials was submitted. The Bradley men protested that the anti-Bradley majority which appeared on the face of the returns from Monday's primaries was obtained by counting figures from wards in which no primaries were held. The anti-Bradley men, under the leadership of Mayor Todd, who is avowedly for Mc-Kinley, had the organization and the outsome of the dispute was the withdrawal of every day. the Bradley men, who went in a body to a hall in another part of the city and proceeded to hold a convention of their own. The men who were slated as the anti-Bradley

delegates from the Fifth district were Mayor Todd and R. I. James. Both conven-tions were in session until long after mid-

The Todd convention, which was held in the hall orginally selected for the gathering, elected Mayor Todd and C. E. Sapp. State president of the A. P. A., as delegates to the St. Louis convention. It also renominated Congressman Walter Evans. There is said to be some doubt as to whether or not Sapp will accept, as he was not present in the convention, and many of his friends were among the bolters. These delegates were instructed for McKinley.

Smith and Crisp Speak Again. ALBANY, Ga., April 10 .- Secretary Hoke Smith and ex-Speaker Crisp held their fourth joint discussion on the coinage question here to-day. The Georgia Chautauqua is in session here and the throngs of visitors already in attendance on its exercises added to the crowds that were dumped into the little city during the morning by six different railroads, made the audience one of the largest and most intelligent yet addressed by the champions of the cause of sound money and of free silver coinage.

Albany is recognized as the sound money stronghold of south Georgia, being in Congressman Turner's old district, and the sympathies of the crowd were apparently about equally divided. The speaking took place in the Chautauqua tent, Secretary Smith having the opening.

Thomas Brackett Reed Indorsed. LOWELL, Mass., April 10,-At the Republican convention for the Fifth congressional district to-day, William M. Wood, of Lawrence, and H. Kirk White, of Lowell, were chosen delegates to the national convention and E. F. Johnson, of Woburn, and Newton T. Frye, of South Andover, alternates. Thomas B. Reed, for President, was indorsed by acclamation. Joseph Miller, the A. P. A. candidate for delegate at large, was defeated by a vote of 96 to 37.

Two Sets for McKinley. NASHVILLE, Tenn., April 10 - The proceedings of the Republican congressional district convention of the Ninth district, at Union City, this afternoon, were boisterous, and at times the delegates were a howling mob. The row began over the election of a chairman, and was kept up and a split occurred, resulting in two conventions and each elected delegates to St. Louis and also in-

Uninstructed Texans. GREENVILLE, Tex., April 10 .- The Third district Republican congressional convention postponed nominating a candidate for Congress until after the St. Louis convention. "Resolved, That we favor the use of both Delegates to St. Louis were named as following and silver to the extent which they lows: John Gillis, Minneola; I. R. Burke, addo Mill. They were uninstructed.

For R. R. Hitt and McKinley. FREEPORT, Ill., April 10.-R. R. Hitt was enominated for Congress by the Republicans of the Ninth district to-day. Gen. Smith D. Atkins, Freeport, and Judge R. S. Farrand, of Dixon, were named as delegates to the national convention. They were instructed for McKinley. Political Items.

The Ohio Democratic convention is to be held June 23. John A. McMahon is to be the emporary chairman. Resolutions favoring a constitutional United States Senators by direct vote have been adopted by the executive committee of the Young Men's Democratic Club, of Mas-

### FEW PATRIOTS THERE

PHASES OF THE REVOLUTION IN THE NICARAGUAN REPUBLIC.

Troops on Neither Side Fighting for Glory or Country, but for Food and Pay-Like Opera Bouffe.

(Copyright, 1896, by the Associated Press.) CORINTO, Nicaragua, April 10 .- For several hours on April 6 and 7 the insurgent troops under the command of General Boca, President of the revolutionary government of Nicaragua, cannonaded the troops of Honduras at Chinandega. The bombardment, however, did not dislodge the soldiers which were sent by Honduras to the assistance of the government of President Zelaya. At El Viejo an insurgent force from Leon is flanking Nagarote and threatens to attack Managua, the capital of Nicaragua. The govern-PROVIDENCE, R. I., April 10 .- The Re- ment troops have been twice engaged with this force of Leonists, and a few men have been killed on each side, but President Zelaya's force was not strong enough to drive B. Capron, of Smithfield, who presided, said, back the enemy, and it returned to Managua unsuccessful. A small detachment of "We want gold; we want sound money and | President Zelaya's troops has occupied Souce, protection, and we want to nominate a man a small town about twenty-four leagues north of Leon, the headquarters of the revo-

The British war ship Comas, Captain Dyke, having on board over two hundred officers and men, has arrived here, but she will leave Corinto to-day for San Juan Del Sur. It is expected, however, that the Comus will return here on Friday, and will remain at this port until the revolution in Nicaragua is decided one way or the other. The Comus re-

ports all well on board. According to present indications the revolution in Nicaragua will continue as long as either side can pay, feed and clothe its sol-diers. In other words, the soldiers on both sides are quite willing to remain under arms and live without labor just as long as people will pay them to do so. So far as fighting do very much execution, even if their troops were willing to undertake the task. As a matter of fact, there is very little more personal danger to the majority of officers, soldiers and politeians engaged in the present struggle than there is during time of peace. Of course, the political leaders of the two parties in the field are the real generals in command of the forces, and their dickering and dealing is being carried on without in dealing is being carried on without any in-termission. To an American the whole affair is very much like an opera bouffe revolu-tion, and is just about as harmless. The only real fighting done was in the earlier stages of the revolution, and it seems to have sickened both armies. The Leonists have the largest quantity of

arms, and they are of more modern description than those of President Zelaya. But the latter has, up to the present, been suffering from lack of ammunition, and he is still suffering from the same cause, although he has hitherto been well supplied with money from Managua and Grenada in particular. But there is already much grumbling at the inaction of President Zelaya's army, and threats have been heard to cut off this supplies of funds unless some forward move-ment is shortly commenced and something tangible is accomplished.

The United States cruiser Alert is still here, and she reports all well on board.

COULD GUARANTEE A CIRCULATION. The Bald-Headed Man Had a Scheme of His Own to Suggest.

San Francisco Post. "Pardon me, sir, but could I occupy just about a minute of your time. I would like to show you something that I know you will be very glad to see."

Without waiting for permission the young man with a sallow complexion and a hand satchel thrust a bottle under the nose of the hald-headed man.

"Now, sir," he continued, 'you are a public official, the public sees a great deal of you and the public realizes that you are quite bald, sir. I have something here that quite bald, sir. I have something here that I will guarantee to restore your hair, if you will just permit me to treat you. It shan't cost you a cent for medicine or treatment, and all I ask is that you will commend my medicine to your friends if I succeed. When they see a luxuriant growth of hair on your head and ask what you used you can tell them McCracken's Peerless Hair Restorer and Scalp Renovator."

"Then you want to use my bald head for advertising purposes. Is that it?" queried the official.

"Well, ves: that's right."

"Well, yes; that's right."
"Does it appear to offer advantages as "Well, yes."

"Then what will you pay a square inch
to paint your advertisement on my head
in letters of any size, design or color? Or,
if you prefer, you can use it for posters
or stickers. What do you pay for good ad-

"And say, I have half a dozen bald-headed friends. I think I could buy up their space for you if you will give me a commission. "But I want to make the hair-" "I am sure you will get better returns than ence advertising, hand-bills or newspapers I'll guarantee you a circulation of 2,500 friends, 3,500 more acquaintances, 5,000 people who know me by sight, and 20,000 stranger

CRIME OF AN INSURANCE AGENT AT PENTWATER, MICH.

Fatally Wounded a Millionaire, Then Killed His Wife, Three Children and Himself.

REVENGE POVERTY

SUPPOSED TO HAVE BEEN THE MO-TIVES FOR THE DEED.

Girl Killed by Her Rejected Lover at St. Louis-Detective Charged with Forcing a Confession.

PENWATER, Mich., April 10.-This place was the scene of a sextuple tragedy last night. S. B. Minchall, an insurance agent, driven to poverty and a desire for revenge, attempted to kill William B. O. Sands, a millionaire and president of the Sands & Maxwell Lumber Company, then went to his own home and killed his family and himself. Mr. Sands had been at the office of the company engaged in work and left for his home shortly after 9 o'clock. When within a few yards of his home a man jumped from behind the corner of the street and commenced firing at him with a gun. Mr. Sands ran across the street to his home, the would-be assassin following and keeping up a fire. Five shots were fired in all, three finding resting places in his right arm and one in the leg. Suspicion pointed to S. B. Minchall, a local insurance agent and attorney, as the perpetrator of the deed and it was decided to place him under arrest. The officers found his residence locked and broke in the door. A horrible sight was presented. Mrs. Minchall was lying upon the floor of the sitting room with a the Kwotszeklen. The antiquity of the colrest. The officers found his residence locked bullet hole in her temple. Near her was the dead body of her daughter Ruby, about sixteen years of age. In the corner of the same room lay Minchall with an empty revolver clutched in his hand. He, too, was dead. In an adjoining bedroom were found the bodies of George, aged four, and his infant brother. They were in bed together and death had evidently come upon them while they slept.

that Minchail's horrible crimes were de-liberately premeditated. From a letter writ-ten by the murderer found on his premises to-day it appears that he contemplated killing his family two months ago. Fear of poverty is the excuse offered, and the writer asks a Chicago friend to look after the murderer's family in case they survived him. At the time he seems to have been undeolded whether to commit the crime. Minchall left another long letter, the gist of which is that Mr. Sands had promised him all his company's business and now demanded one-third of the commission. Minchall was badly involved and extreme love for his family prompted him to kill them rather than see them suffer. Minchall formerly lived in Chicago. For several years he practiced law there and was at one time Later-Mr. Sands died at 7:20 o'clock this evening. It had been found necessary to amputate his arm to-day on account of its wounded condition and he was unable to survive the shock. Mr. Sands was fifty-five

years of age and was one of the most prominent lumbermen in Michigan. It was expected that he would have been chosen a delegate to the Republican convention had was found in the murderer's

pocket addressed to A. Williams, Rookery Chicago, in which Minchall asks that Wil-llams extend some kindness to the writer's wife and family, provided they were living when the letter reached its destination. Minchall's letter declares that his death would be no misfortune to his family, as he had allowed himself to be elbowed out of the swim and become a detriment to his friends and was incapable of helping his family. Minchall referred in detail to the good qualities of members of his family and eclares that their home relations were most happy, although he was the victim of over-mastering business troubles and anxieties. He feit, he said, that the resolution which led pauper fathers to kill their pauper chil dren was Spartan-like and that no one not so situated could realize the situation. Min chall asserts that Mr. Sands promised him all his insurance business when he opened an agency in Pentwater, but that afterwards he was required to allow the Sands & Max-well Lumber Company one-third of his com-missions as the condition of writing their usiness. He gives instances of his luck in obtaining other business and adds that because of his disappointments the end of his life had drawn very near. He expresses earnest thanks to Mr. Williams for former kindnesses and asks his consideration for his (Minchall's) family, if living.

WORK OF A DETECTIVE.

Forced a Confession, It Is Alleged, in Order to Obtain a Reward. LEAVENWORTH, Kan., April 10.-A fresh sensation in the murder case of the wealthy farmer, J. T. Lamborn, has developed. Annie and Charles Lamborn have made sworn statements to their attorneys denying the alleged confessions in which the murder of their father, and in which Thomas Davenport, the girl's sweetheart, was charged with committing the crime. It was alleged by Charles Schaffer, a Kansas City detective, that he had received a de-tailed confession from the two children of the murdered man. This document he re-fuses to make public. All three had planned the crime, it is alleged, and for executing it Davenport was to marry the girl and com-in on a division of the old man's property valued at \$50,000. Now the children declare that their signatures to the "confession" were forced from them and deny in toto any connection with the crime or knowledge of its perpetrators. There is a heavy reward for the conviction of those concerned in the murder, and hints of a plot to wrongfully convict the Lamborn children to gain it are made. Annie Lamborn, who made the mest damaging "confession" of the two, is described as a weak-minded girl capable of being easily influenced. Both the Lamborn children and Davenport are still in jail.

KILLED BY HER LOVER. Pretty Blanche Simpson Murdered

While Pleading for Mercy. ST. LOUIS, April 10 .- As the result of the dissolution of their engagement by Blanche Simpson, a pretty nineteen-year-old girl, Ar George Proutman, her lover, aged twentytwo, shot and killed her late this afternoon. Three bullets were fired through her heart. Mrs. Robinson, with whom the murdered girl lived, narrowly escaped death, Proutman firing one shot at her, which missed the mark. The murderer then escaped, but after a hard chase, was captured by a posse of citizens, and taken to the Four Courts. Proutman and Miss Simpson were engaged to be married in June, but because of her finance's violent temper, she broke the en-gagement. When Proutman called to-day at house where she was staying, Mrs nson informed him of Miss Simpson's decision. This angered Proutman, who went into the room where his sweetheart was and shot her down while she was pleading for mercy. After she had fallen, he fired two more shots into her prostrate body, and while escaping, shot at Mrs. Robinson, who tried to intercept him.

Hanged in the Parish Prison. NEW ORLEANS, April 10. - Arthur Schneider, a German, about twenty years old, was hanged in the parish prison today, in the presence of witnesses, as the law directs. The drop fell at 12:55. Schneider was in love with a girl employed in the same restaurant. She rejected him and he started for the West, but returned, purchased two pistols, stole into the place and murdered Herman Schroeder, his hated rival, and almost killed the girl. He played insane, but was declared responsible by a commission of doctors and a jury. He blamed Deputy Sheriff Jerry Duggan for the the failure to cheat justice and killed him in the prison with a knife which he managed to secure. He was convicted of Schroeder's murder and sentenced to death.

Tennesseean Assassinated. NASHVILLE, Tenn., April 10. - To-night about 8 o'clock Dr. A. H. Williams, a prominent citizen of Hendersonville, Sumner county, was killed from ambush within thirty steps of his own door. He was shot from

ambush, and eleven buckshot wounds were found in his person. At the time he was starting on a visit to a patient. No clew as to the murderer. It is thought there were two or more concerned in the assassination, but only one concerned in the assassination, but only one man was seen running away after the shooting. The little village is fear-fully excited, and if the assassins are caught it will require prudent council to prevent

Salvationist Killed. KANSAS CITY, April 10 .- J. A. Jones, an mploye of the Western Union Telegraph Company shot and killed George Franklin, a member of the Salvation Army, shortly be-fore midnight, at Jones's home. Jealousy caused the tragedy. Jones's wife is a Salva-tionist, and Franklin had acompanied her home. Jones is still at large.

A Boy Commits Murder. KNOXVILLE, Tenn., April 10. - Ham Richards, a fifteen-year-old boy, fatally stabbed W. J. Barker, at Fish Springs, in Carter county, this morning. The trouble was the result of an old feud and was pre-cipitated by a dispute over some poultry.

VETOED BY WURSTER.

Greater New York Bill Disapproved by Brooklyn's Mayor.

NEW YORK, April 10.-Mayor Wurster, of Brooklyn, has returned the greater New York bill to the Legislature with his disapproval. He says that he does not see anything in the condition of Brooklyn to warrant the necessity for such a bill; that the bill is incomplete, inasmuch as it does no provide for a consolidated government of three cities (New York, Brooklyn and Long Island City) and because it does not provide for a referendum. A majority of the Legislature may pass the bill over the

OLDEST OF ALL UNIVERSITIES. Peking Has a School Which Was Founded Before Plato Was Bern.

The city of Peking contains what is undoubtedly the oldest university in the world. It is called the Kwotszekien, or "School flor the Sons of the Empire." The duties of the faculty are somewhat difficult, for in addition to the instruction of the scholars they have to admonish the Emperor of that which is just and good, to reprove him for his faults and have the hereditary privilege of schooling the members of his family in the sciences and arts. During the last three hundred years, however, the scope of their lege is very great and a granite register, contains the names of 60,000 graduates of the highest degree. These inscribed columns constitute the university roll of honor and the record goes back more than six hundred years. The university also contains the "Thirteen Classics," engraved on 182 massive granite columns, probably almost the only stone library in existence. There is one in Sanganfu also, but that belonged to the Kwotszekien when Singan was the seat of Attached to the university is a magnificent temple of Confucius, and adjoining the tem-ple is the imperial lecture room, so-called

because the Emperor must attend there once every year and receive the instruction and exhortation of the college presidents. This ceremony is still kept up, although the majority of the college buildings are in ruins and its educational value is almost nil. The only use of this ancient institution now is to enable the professors to hold a sham ex-amination periodically and thus entitle them to draw their salaries. The emoluments are not large, Each professor draws \$3 per month, two suits of clothes and two bushels of rice every year and a fur jacket once in three years. There is, however, a certain three years. There is, however, a certain amount of honor and social distinction attached to the office, so that the applications are far more numerous than the vacancies.

There are six colleges of students, named as follows: Hall for the Pursuit of Wisdom, Hall of the Sincere Heart, Hall of True Virtue. Hall of Noble Aspirations, Hall of Broad Acquirements and Hall for the Cuidance of Nature Feath college or the Guidance of Nature. Each college or hall has two professors and many assist-ants, and the faculty consists of two presilents, three vice presidents, the rector, to directors of instructions, two proctors, two secretaries and one librarian. Twice a month all these officials assemble in full war paint and perform nine prostrations on the flagstones in front of the temple. The gorgeous robes and imposing cere-mony made this a rather impressive spec-tacle, but of late years even this has been done by proxy, and two of the members go through the prescribed genuflexions and then write down the names of the absent ones as well as their own in the ponderous ledger en-titled the "Record of Diligence." The degrees can be purchased for a moderate sum, and some years ago 100,000 diplomas were sent out into the province in one year. Perhaps not 20 per cent, of the recipients of the degrees had ever even seen the walls of Peking. The colleges mentioned date back to a very remote period, and in 1644 the Tartars added eight more colleges, one for each Tartar tribe. The whole fourteen buildings are now, however, in a very dilapidated condition, and no instruction is given in any of them. no instruction is given in any of them. Every now and then an attempt is made to revive these government schools, but it never comes to anything. The last attempt was made by Wo-Jin, the tutor of the Emperor, and a bitter opponent of Western ideas. He died soon after his appointment as president of the university, and the ancient aims mater of the early Chinese is still margin. early Chinese is still merely a remembrance of the proud institution which was in its glory before Plato was born.

No Music in the East. London Truth. notice in the papers in regard to th Japanese play soon to be produced at Daly's that "every ship coming from the East just now is bringing George Edwardes cargoes of Japanese tunes, songs and choruses." If so, I very much pity the audience doomed to listen to them. Japan has no musical melody at all, only a wall accompanied by a most depressing instrument known as the "samasen." There is no music in the East, nothing but a mournful reiteration of rhythunless you go to a European theater; in Ceylon not a ghost of a tune; nor in China anywhere, nor in Singapore or Penang, nor in Japan. Melody is unknown in the East, and the music in a Japanese theater is suggestive of Bedlam. No! Let us have the Japanese play by all means, but spare us the Japanese music. A native Japanese dinner at a Yoko-hama restaurant, "with a little music," is a punishment I would not award to my worst

The Paris correspondent of the London Times says that the visit of the German Chancellor, Prince Hohenlohe, to that city has no other object that to visit the dentist to whom he has had recourse for the last twenty years.



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